



HON. JOHN W. ENGLISH.

HON. JOHN W. ENGLISH, who for a number of years was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and who is now a leading member of the bar, in practice at Point Pleasant, Mason County, was born in 1833 in Jackson County, Virginia, now West Virginia.

Job English, his father, was of English origin and a native of Virginia. He married Mary Warth, who was a daughter of John Warth, who was the oldest magistrate in Jackson County, and who, according to the then reading of the law, became the first sheriff. It was at his house that the

first session of court was held. During the late "thirties," Job English wife settled in Kanawha County, Virginia, now West Virginia. He was a member of the great salt manufacturing firm of English & Warth, in the Kanawha Valley. For a number of years he represented and was employed by the Kanawha Salt Company, who made large shipments of their product down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by way of flatboats. Mr. English was a trusted and experienced business man. Both he and his wife made the Kanawha Valley their home through life.

It was in this home that Judge English spent his days from childhood to manhood. He obtained his primary education at Malden, and at the age of 16 years was placed in the Illinois University, at Jacksonville, where he remained and completed a five-years' course in the classics. In 1853 he began the study of law under private preceptors, lawyers, thus gaining a practical and useful experience. After two years of study he was admitted to the Virginia bar, locating at Point Pleasant after receiving his license. There he formed a partnership with Henry J. Fisher, which continued until the opening of the Civil War. Judge English continued his private practice un-

til 1889, appearing before the courts of Mason and adjacent counties, but in the fall election of 1888 as the Democratic candidate he was chosen a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, for a term of 12 years. His success was a flattering one and he took his seat on the bench in January, 1889. The close of his judicial administration found him a popular jurist and he has carried that approbation of the public with him into his private practice.

In 1862 Judge English was married to Fanny C. Lewis of Mason County, West Virginia.



THOMAS CONDIT MILLER.

THOMAS CONDIT MILLER, State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, and editor of the

West Virginia School Journal, is one of the leading educators of the State and a man of scholarly attainments as well as of good business capacity. Professor Miller was born at Fairmont, Virginia, now West Virginia, July 19, 1848, and is a son of William E. and Nancy J. Miller, residents of Fairmont, both of whom yet survive.

Our subject received his early educational training in private schools in his vicinity, and under the inspiring teaching of Dr. William R. White, who afterward became the first State Superintendent of Free Schools; but the troubles incident to the Civil War interrupted his schooling, and in the last year of the war, when only 16, he enlisted for service in Company E, 7th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., and served as sergeant until July 10, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then resumed his studies and alternated the same with teaching, upon which work he entered in November, 1867. After its organization, Professor Miller became a student at the Fairmont State Normal School, where he continued until 1873, completing the prescribed course under Dr. J. G. Blair, a most helpful instructor, and having spent one year under Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, who had graduated at Antioch College, under Horace Mann. He

also spent a year at Adrian College, Michigan, but was compelled on account of ill health to leave college in the junior year.

Professor Miller held the position of principal of the Fairmont High School for a period of 21 consecutive years, and his devotion to the interests of his home town were much appreciated and became widely known, for many and tempting offers were made him from various parts of the State and from other States. In 1893 he accepted the position of principal of the preparatory department of the State University, and later he was also appointed to fill the chair of pedagogy in the same institution, his active interest in teaching showing him the need of instruction to students in this important branch. Until chosen to his present position, in 1900, he most efficiently discharged the duties of both positions. He is popular as an institute lecturer and has probably addressed as many educational gatherings of this kind as any one in the State. He has also visited Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky in this capacity. For the second time in the history of the State, the Fairmont State Normal School has one of its alumni as State Superintendent, Hon. B. L. Butcher

sharing this honor with Professor Miller, both being most highly valued members of that body.

Professor Miller is a member of Meade Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Department of West Virginia for several years. It was mainly through his efforts that the monuments now standing in honor of the fallen heroes of this State, at the battle of Gettysburg, were erected. In church work he has also been prominent. In 1866 he became a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and ever since has devoted time and energy to the work of this religious body. For 20 years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school and he has served as president of the State Sunday-school Association. In all his work he brings to bear years of mental training and discipline, together with a wide educational experience. His methods are broad, progressive and liberal, and the honor in which he is held by the public is only equalled by the affection given him in private life.

In 1876 Professor Miller married Drusilla C. Hamilton, daughter of Elmus and Louisa S. Hamilton, a prominent family of Fairmont, and to this

union four children have been born: Archie H., Dwight E., Dana Paul and Pauline.



JAMES REED.

JAMES REED, county clerk of Clay County, West Virginia, and engaged extensively in the mercantile and lumber business at Clay Court House, was born June 8, 1865, at Middlecreek, Clay County. He is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Neal) Reed, the latter of whom was a daughter of Jeremiah Neal, and of Dutch descent.

Mr. Reed was reared and educated in Clay County, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and extensively interested in the lumber business all his

life. In politics he has always been one of the active Republicans of his locality. On November 4, 1902, he was elected, for a six years term, county clerk of Clay County and has efficiently performed the duties of the office. He has also been a notary public for a long period.

On December 27, 1888, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Carrie Wheeler, who is a daughter of Edward B. and Sarah (Hamrick) Wheeler. They have two children,—Edward R., born March 15, 1891; and Vera, born November 15, 1895. The family belong to the Methodist Church.

Fraternally Mr. Reed is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Pisgah Lodge, No. 180, of which he has been treasurer for years. He is one of the honest, upright and progressive men of his community and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM F. STIFEL, a member of the firm of J. L. Stifel & Sons, printers of calico, is one of the representative citizens of Wheeling, West Virginia. He was born in Wheeling, in 1840, and is a son of J. L. Stifel.

J. L. Stifel was born in Germany, where he managed a print works for a number of years. In 1834 he came to

the United States, and after visiting several of the large cities located at Wheeling. He married Barbara Becht, who died in the "seventies." Several children were born to them, among them one son and two daughters living in Pittsburg; George E., who is one of the large dry goods merchants of Wheeling; and William F.

William F. Stifel underwent his mental training at Linsly Institute, and at the age of 15 years entered his present business. His father established this business in 1835, and for many years it was located at Main and Ninth streets. Its present location is on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The owners and proprietors of this business are William F. Stifel and his two nephews, Edward W. and Henry G. This firm employs about 50 people, and 70,000 square feet of floor space are utilized in the plant, which is supplied with strictly modern and up-to-date machinery, and is operated by electricity. The work is all done by machine and is developed by what is said to be the largest gas engine in the State. The grounds occupied by the plant are 150 by 400 feet. The sale of the product of this extensive plant is conducted through leading commission centers, thus requiring but few traveling representatives. An immense business is

done each year, and the plant is well managed. Having learned the business at an early age, Mr. Stifel was fully competent to take charge of such an undertaking at the death of his father, which occurred in 1881, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Stifel is a man of much executive ability, and has met with a great deal of success.

Mr. Stifel was united in marriage with Miss Schandein, of Philadelphia, and to them have been born two children, Arthur C., who is a student in the College of Textile Arts in Philadelphia; and Flora, who is at home. Politically, Mr. Stifel is a Republican, but has never allowed his name to be considered as a candidate for any office. His father was a strong Unionist and participated in some of the early movements to maintain the Union. In religious views, the family have always been Lutherans.

Mr. Stifel is a member of the Board of Trade; a director in the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company; a director in both the Wheeling and Riverside pottery companies; and a director in the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company. He is president of the German Fire Insurance Company, of Wheeling, the leading concern of the kind in West Virginia. Mr. Stifel is a public spirited man, and takes an active and deep

interest in all enterprises which tend to advance the prosperity of the city in which he lives.



GRANT P. HALL.

GRANT P. HALL, one of the prominent citizens and a leading attorney of Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Roane County, West Virginia, December 21, 1865, his parents, William and Isabelle Hall, being natives of Harrison and Monroe counties, respectively.

Mr. Hall received his education in the common schools of his native county, supplemented by a normal course at the Ohio Wesleyan University and Marshall College, Huntington, from

which latter institution he was graduated with honor in 1889. Having fully qualified himself by his educational training and having received a teacher's certificate, he began, at the early age of 16 years to teach country schools in Kanawha and Clay counties, and continued in this occupation until 1893. He was then elected county superintendent of schools by 500 votes over J. B. Whittington, and served as such for two years. During his term in this capacity, he prepared himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and immediately entered into practice.

At the end of one year, during which period he gained an honorable position and lucrative business, his party nominated him for clerk of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, to which position he was elected for a term of six years by more than 2,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, thus attesting his great popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by the people.

After his expiration of his term of office, Mr. Hall formed a partnership with Capt. S. B. Avis and the combination is a strong one, making the ablest law firm in the Great Kanawha Valley. For a number of years he has taken a prominent part in politics and is chair-

man of the Republican Senatorial Committee for the Kanawha district.

On November 15, 1895, Mr. Hall was married to Anna Steel of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and these children have been born to this union: Lucille, Frank, Harry Avis, Grant P., Jr., and Helen S., deceased. Mr. Hall is fraternally associated with Glen Elk Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Kenka Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The Halls occupy a pleasant and attractive home in Charleston and are held in high favor by many friends and acquaintances.



WILLIAM WELLINGTON HUGHES.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON HUGHES, member of the law firm of Rucker, Anderson & Hughes, and a well known citizen of Welch, Mc-

Dowell County, West Virginia, was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, in 1873. He is a son of Henry F. and Virginia (Hall) Hughes, both of whom were also born in what is now West Virginia.

Henry F. Hughes was born in Lewis County in 1840, and is still engaged in farming in his native locality. During the Civil War, he served from 1861 to 1865 as a member of the 39th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. In politics he is a Republican. In religious faith he is a Methodist. The mother of our subject was born in 1845 in Harrison County. They had a family of seven children born to them, namely: Charles S., a minister of the Methodist Church, located at Wakefield, Nebraska; Mary B., wife of Homer Paugh, of Harrison County, West Virginia; Byron, deceased; William Wellington; Viola; Cora, deceased; and Alice. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hughes attended the local schools and then the West Virginia Conference Seminary, at Buckhannon, and later the West Virginia University at Morgantown. He engaged in teaching for four years and during one year was a teacher in the Weston High School. After completing his course at the University, where he received

his LL. B. degree, he began the practice of the law at Weston, where he remained 10 months. In June, 1901, he located at Welch, associating himself with Edgar P. Rucker, ex-Attorney General of the State, and Luther C. Anderson, forming the firm of Rucker, Anderson & Hughes, a leading one in the locality.

In politics Mr. Hughes is a Republican and takes an active interest in public matters. His ability is recognized and the firm to which he belongs is prominent in all the important litigation of the vicinity.



COL. JOHN D. HEWITT.

COL. JOHN D. HEWITT, a prominent coal operator of the Flat-Top field, residing at Bramwell, Mercer

County, is a gentleman widely known throughout West Virginia, and at the present time is on the staff of Governor A. B. White.

Colonel Hewitt was born in Lancastershire, England, but was a child when his parents moved to this country, and located in Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in coal mining. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania and commenced work in the mines at the early age of 10 years. He continued to follow that occupation there until 1885, in December of which year he came to West Virginia. For six years prior to his removal he had conducted a wholesale and retail lumber and coal business, and in this state he started the Buckeye Coal & Coke Company, of which he is the president and general manager. The business of the company has steadily and rapidly increased until it is one of the most important operating in the Flat-Top field. Mr. Stephenson of Roanoke, Virginia, is vice-president of the company, and his son, W. C. Stephenson, is secretary and treasurer. The general offices of the concern are at Freeman, Mercer County, where is located the store conducted by the company. The Buckeye Coal & Coke Company has 1,000 acres of leased land near Freeman, operates 180

ovens, and employs some 250 men. In 1892, they commenced operating the Keystone, a more extensive plant, of 1600 acres and 300 ovens, where 400 men are employed. The equipment at both places is of the best, four engines being used at Keystone and three at Freeman. The total output of both collieries per annum approximates 250,000 tons of coal and 100,000 tons of coke. The Buckeye Coal & Coke Company is a pioneer in the coke business in West Virginia, having built the first coke ovens in the State.

Colonel Hewitt has always been a very active Republican, and since 1888 has been a member of the Republican State Committee. He served four years on Governor George W. Atkinson's staff, and is now a member of the staff of Governor A. B. White. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and served as the first mayor of Bramwell, where his fine home is located. Fraternally he has been equally prominent. He was the first commander of Ivanhoe Commandry, No. 10, K. T., at Bramwell; and is a member of Osiris Shrine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wheeling; and West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, of Wheeling.

Colonel and Mrs. Hewitt are parents of the following children: Maud, a graduate of the Woman's College, Frederick, Maryland; Florence, attends Bryn Mawr Woman's College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; F. R., a practical and thorough engineer in charge of the Buckeye plant, is a graduate of the University of Morgantown and is 22 years of age; J. D., Jr., is taking an engineering course in the Virginia Military Institute; Richard is attending Concord Normal School; and J. S. is attending the Bramwell schools. Religiously, the family is of the Episcopal faith.

JAMES F. McCASKEY, postmaster of New Martinsville, and a familiar and prominent figure in the politics of Wetzel County, was born in New Martinsville, May 1, 1869, and is a son of Capt. John and Elizabeth (McEldowney) McCaskey.

Capt. John McCaskey, the father of Postmaster McCaskey, served in the Civil War with distinction as captain of Company C, 15th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., enlisting as a lieutenant in 1862. By trade he was a gunsmith. In the "forties" he moved to New Martinsville from Fairview, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, and for 18 years he served

as justice of the peace in New Martinsville. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of 49 years. He married Elizabeth McEldowney, who was born in New Martinsville, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cochran) McEldowney. She died in 1874, aged only 39 years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. The eight children born to them were: Mary and Roberta, deceased; John S.; Margaretta, deceased, who was the wife of Leslie J. Williams; Joseph R.; James F.; Francis, deceased; and Ambrose E.

Mr. McCaskey received his education in the schools of New Martinsville and then entered into the butchering business with his brother John S. McCaskey. He also was employed in an iron mill at Pittsburg and in one at Benwood. Early in life his fealty to the Republican party was shown and in 1895-96 he was city marshal. On April 1, 1898, he received his commission from the late President McKinley as postmaster and was re-appointed March 4, 1902, by President Roosevelt. In this position he is capable, painstaking and obliging and is one of the most popular officials the city has ever had in this office. He is prominent in his party, is made a delegate to almost all its conventions and takes part in its councils.

In 1890 Mr. McCaskey was married to Clara Sebar, who was born August 14, 1868, in Wheeling, being a daughter of John and Catherine (Keifer) Sebar. The three children of this union are: Justus E., Mildred A. and Catherine E. Mrs. McCaskey is a member of the Methodist Church. The family home is a handsome new residence on High street.

DR. CHARLES A. WINGER-TER.—Among the names of those deserving to be remembered in the annals of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, is that of Dr. Charles A. Wingerter, who died at his residence in that city on June 29, 1886, in his 48th year.

Dr. Wingerter was born at Oppau, in the Bavarian Palatinate, July 29, 1838, and removed to Wheeling with his father's family in 1849. His education was obtained in the schools of Germany and of Wheeling. After the completion of his preliminary studies, he chose the profession of dental surgery, entering upon it in 1860. He first became a student under Drs. Robertson and Orr, then of Wheeling, and remained with them two years. Ambitious to reach the highest degree of excellence in his vocation, he followed up these practical studies and won his diploma at the Dental College of St.

Louis, then one of the leading institutions of the kind in this country. He went to Zanesville, Ohio, to begin the practice of his profession and remained there one year. Returning to Wheeling, he thenceforward made that city his home during his life. He met with success in his vocation from the start and became the leading dentist of Wheeling and vicinity. By his genial manners, kindness of heart and generosity he ever won new friends and held them to him. His excellent business judgment and his interest in municipal affairs led his fellow citizens to elect him to the City Council repeatedly, and at the time of his death he was a leading member of the first branch of the municipal government. As a public officer, he was characterized by the same qualities that won him respect in every sphere of his busy life. Industry, intelligent judgment, fidelity to trust and the candid courage of clear convictions were the traits for which he was ever noted.

Dr. Wingerter was married in 1863 to Elizabeth White, a daughter of Michael White, of Wheeling. To them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him. The sons are: Charles A., physician and surgeon; Ferdinand, attorney-at-law; Adrian L., of the firm of

Wells & Wingerter, wholesale and retail cigar merchants; John M., assistant ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; and W. Bernard, who is in the office of the Jewett Car Works at Newark, Ohio. The daughters are: Mrs. Kate W. Flaccus, widow of Charles C. Flaccus, Anna, and Clara, all of whom live with their widowed mother; and Mary Regina, who is a member of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph in Wheeling. Dr. Wingerter accumulated considerable property during his life, all of which was selected with good judgment, as a result of which his estate has continued to increase in value under the careful management of his heirs. He was a directing spirit in many business enterprises and was president of the Citizens' Railway Company at the time of his death.

If for no other reason, Dr. Wingerter's name would deserve remembrance from the fact that he was the first one in this or neighboring States to administer general anaesthetics. Dr. John Frissell, through the courtesy of his old and famous associates, Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. Alonzo Clark, of New York, witnessed the administration of chloroform in New York in the first year of its use there. He returned at once to Wheeling, and entrusted to Dr. Wingerter the honor and

responsibility of administering chloroform to an uncle of James McCourtney, who was obliged to undergo an operation on the arm. This operation by Dr. Frissell, successfully done with the assistance of Dr. Todd and the elder Hullihen, was followed by many others in which chloroform and ether were used. Dr. Wingerter was for many years the recognized expert and the preferred anæsthetizer because of his skill and judgment in the use of what were then new and humane but also fearful and dangerous agents.



HON. CHARLES BROOKS HOARD.

HON. CHARLES BROOKS HOARD, whose death occurred at Ceredo, West Virginia, on November 20, 1886, was born at Springfield, Vermont, January 28, 1805. The fami-

ly, according to its early records, is descended from Norman stock which accompanied William the Conqueror in his subjugation of England in the 11th century; early in the 12th century it is known to have possessed large holdings in England, Wales and Ireland. The American ancestor was a London banker who with his wife and children reached Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. He dying soon after, his family removed to Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and there the widow died in 1661.

In 1821, at the age of 16, Charles Brooks Hoard went to Antwerp, New York, where his older brothers had preceded him and were engaged in business. He was in the land office of Mr. Parish for some time at Parishville, and then, having returned to Antwerp, began to learn watch repairing; this business he mastered, after which he accepted a position in Mr. Parish's land office at Antwerp. In 1828 he married Susan Heald, daughter of Daniel and Anna Heald. While with Mr. Parish he was elected a justice of the peace, and was re-elected for several years after he was out of the land office. He also held the office of postmaster at Antwerp under both Jackson and VanBuren. In 1837 he was elected a member of the General Assembly

from Jefferson County, and during that session (1837-38) the Legislature passed the celebrated "Safety Fund Banking Law," which proved of inestimable value to the people of the Empire State. The security for issuing bank bills under that law was based upon mortgages of unincumbered improved farming land at one-half its assessed value. He was the author of the mortgage feature in the bill and its operation was peculiarly beneficial to such farmers as possessed good unmortgaged farms but needed ready cash for improving them. In 1843 he was elected county clerk of Jefferson County and moved his family to Watertown in 1844. He discharged the duties of county clerk with entire acceptability, introducing many needed reforms, which gave great satisfaction to members of the bar, and all who had business with the office.

Soon after his term expired as county clerk, he with a Mr. Bradford engaged in the manufacture of portable steam engines, their plant being the pioneer factory for this class of engines. Mr. Hoard was a personal friend of Horace Greeley, dating from the time when Mr. Hoard was in the General Assembly of 1837. Mr. Greeley visited Watertown and there examined the first engine which left the

shop of Hoard & Bradford, a two-horsepower machine which furnished power for a neighboring printing office. On the occasion of Mr. Greeley's visit, the proprietor was in the act of feeding his cylinder press. The great editor was delighted and in a letter written for the *Tribune* he gave the inventors a very flattering notice. That was the beginning of a business that proved the most remunerative of any yet started in that part of the State. After four years of partnership, Mr. Hoard bought Mr. Bradford's interest and took his son into partnership. At the height of his business success, Mr. Hoard was elected a Representative of the 35th Congress from the 23rd Congressional District of New York and was re-elected to the 36th Congress by an increased majority.

The Civil War coming on at this time greatly reduced the number of orders for engines, because the South and the Mississippi Valley had from the start been the best sections for sales. As the business promised to be much less remunerative as long as the war lasted and perhaps for several years after its close, Mr. Hoard turned his attention to some other article which would give employment to his skilled mechanics and keep in operation his large works which then had spread

over several acres, full of the best machinery money could buy. As a temporary matter he undertook a \$1,000,000 gun contract with the government, agreeing to manufacture 50,000 Springfield rifles at \$20 each. This contract proved extremely disastrous financially, and Mr. Hoard ceased to manufacture. He sold most of his splendid machinery to the Turkish government, but at such a loss as to use up nearly his entire fortune.

Having discharged every financial claim upon him and without a single law suit, he began to look around for some other business in which to repair his losses. After a winter spent in Missouri, where he had considerable landed interests, he removed, in 1868, to Ceredo, Wayne County, West Virginia, at that time a town of about 125 people where Eli Thayer had planted (in 1857-58) a small colony of New Englanders in carrying out his colonization scheme, which had a conspicuous place in the political history of the country just before the Civil War. Thayer and his associates had borrowed a considerable amount of money from Mr. Hoard, and mortgaged their town site and adjoining lands for security. The war practically obliterated it as a colonization scheme, leaving Mr. Hoard to realize what he could

out of his securities. After investigating the location and the mineral and timber resources naturally tributary to the Ohio River in that section, he decided to remain and bend his efforts to building up the town. He made two efforts, in connection with parties in West Virginia and outside of the State, to build a 50-mile railroad from the river at Ceredo back to the coal deposits, some 25 miles distant. Several thousand dollars were expended, and a few miles of grading done, but both efforts were unfortunate in being so timed as to encounter financial panics—the first in 1873, and the second in 1882-83. A leading idea in these efforts was that it would be an inducement for some railroad from the South seeking the Ohio River to join it and thus be advantageous to Ceredo. This route is now occupied by a trunk railroad.

From this time on Mr. Hoard, on account of advancing years, became less active in business affairs, but was thrown more or less among the leading men of his part of West Virginia and of Southern Ohio and Eastern Kentucky. He was recognized as a man of advanced ideas and of large experience. He was generally respected by all classes.

His two sons, Pitt Hoard, who

moved with his family from New York to Ceredo in 1876, and S. Floyd Hoard who removed to Ceredo in the fall of 1871, are well known residents of Ceredo, having been associated with their father during his life, and together since his death, in the management of their landed interests in Ceredo and Wayne County.



S. M. NEASE.

S. M. NEASE, president of the Frank Glass Company of Wellsburg, Brooke County, West Virginia, and one of the town's substantial and representative citizens, was born March 5, 1868, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of H. B. and Jane (McElroy) Nease, both of whom were born in

Pennsylvania. The mother died May 17, 1899.

The Nease family is an old one on American soil and one member distinguished himself in the War of the Revolution. Harman Nease, the great-grandfather, was born on the first island in the Susquehanna River, below Harrisburg. He learned the carpenter trade at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and secured work on the repairing of Fort Duquesne, driving to Pittsburg with a four-horse team in order to reach his destination. He made Pittsburg his home and there his son David was born and engaged for a long period in a sawmill business in combination with boat building. Both David Nease and his father died in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, the latter at the age of 84 years and the former aged 67 years.

H. B. Nease, father of our subject, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and for a long period was successfully engaged in an extensive lumber business in Pittsburg and at Saginaw, Michigan. He now lives, retired from activity, in Wellsburg and is financially interested in the glass business. His family consisted of five children, namely: Clara, deceased; Mary Emma; David A., president of the Coal River Coal Company; Anna Bell, wife of

Benjamin Moore of Chicago; and S. M., of this sketch.

S. M. Nease spent his boyhood in the busy city of Pittsburg and there received an excellent education. His business instincts were developed with his father in the lumber business, and he did much traveling through Michigan in the interests of the same business. In 1899 he moved to Wellsburg to engage in the glass business, securing a controlling interest in the Frank Glass Company, which was incorporated in 1896, with Mr. Nease, president and treasurer (since 1892); M. D. Galbreath of Saline, Ohio, as secretary; and James Frank, of Wellsburg, vice-president and manager. They are the exclusive manufacturers of Meyer's patent closure device for jars, etc., an arrangement by which the can can be made air-tight without the rubber coming in contact with the contents of the can. It is the only all-glass can in the market. The house makes a specialty of preservers' and packers' glassware, and they give employment to about 200 men. In the spring of 1903, the Nease-Meyer Glass Company was incorporated. It is planned to build a large factory at Weston, West Virginia, which will be in operation by September 1, 1903. Employment will be given to about 250 persons.

On June 14, 1892, Mr. Nease was united in marriage with Katherine E. Perrine, of Pittsburg, and their two children are: Sarah Josephine and Samuel M., Jr. Mr. Nease has other business interests, one of these being the Monarch Iron & Steel Company of Parkersburg, of which corporation he is president. He is a young man of great business ability and is well and widely known in his section of the State.



FRANK LESLIE BEARDSLEY.

FRANK LESLIE BEARDSLEY, attorney-at-law, coroner of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and one of the most prominent and in-

fluent citizens of Charleston, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 21, 1864. He is a son of H. J. and Eliza (Roach) Beardsley, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The elder Mr. Beardsley followed farming in his native State during the greater portion of his life. Our subject's mother died in 1900.

Frank Leslie Beardsley was reared in his native locality, attended the common schools and graduated with credit from the Gallipolis High School, in June, 1883, later taking a three-year course in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He then began the study of the law with White & Holcomb, at Gallipolis and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Remaining there but one term, he then went to the Cincinnati Law School where he was graduated in 1888. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and practiced at Gallipolis until January 1, 1889, when he removed to Charleston, West Virginia. Since becoming a resident of that city, Mr. Beardsley has enjoyed gratifying success and follows a general line of practice. In 1896 he was appointed coroner of Kanawha County and is also the efficient commissioner of accounts, receiving both offices from the County

Court. In politics Mr. Beardsley is a Republican.

On the 16th of June, 1886, at Gallipolis, Ohio, Mr. Beardsley married Eliza S. Dove, who is a daughter of Col. David Dove, and a descendant of a highly respected family of that locality. The four children born to this union were: Julia D., Frances J., Elise, deceased, and David D. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley belong to the Kanawha Presbyterian Church.



GEORGE ADAMS.

GEORGE ADAMS, who is prominently identified with various business enterprises of Wheeling, has been a resident of that city since 1852, and now makes his home at Pleasant Val-

ley, a suburb of Wheeling. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 13, 1834, and is a son of Philip Adams.

The Adams family originally came from England and located in Maryland about 1695. Philip Adams died about 1846, and his widow is now living, in her 95th year, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, whither she moved with the family at the outbreak of the Civil War. They became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. One son, James P., resides in Wheeling, and is secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling.

George Adams was reared in Baltimore, and at an early age entered the employ of a large commission grain and produce house, with which he remained until 1857. It was while on a trip to Wheeling with a member of the firm, in 1852, that he decided to locate there permanently. He embarked in the wholesale grocery and commission business on Main street in 1857. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Wheeling and became cashier and manager, George K. Wheat being president. The original directors were: Jacob S. Rhodes, John L. Hobbs, Chester D. Knox and John F. McDermott, all deceased; George Edwards, now of Marshall County, West Virginia;

Jacob Hornbrook, John K. Botsford and George W. Franzheim, the last three named deceased; and George K. Wheat. Mr. Adams continued with the bank until 1874, when he resigned, although he still retained his interest in it. The institution was afterward changed to a State bank, the name becoming, as at present, the Bank of the Ohio Valley. About 1878, at the urgent request of interested parties, Mr. Adams again resumed the management, and continued in charge of it until the early part of 1880, when he resigned to travel with his son, Samuel Philip, who died in November, 1882, at the age of 24 years. Although owning interests in various enterprises, he has not since actively engaged in business of any kind. He was interested in the Riverside and Aetna iron companies, which are now a part of the United States Steel Corporation. He was president of the Wheeling Library Association, and treasurer of the Soldiers' Aid Society. He was president of the Buckeye Glass Company, a director in the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling, and a member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage, September 15, 1857, with Mary E. McClellan, a daughter of Samuel McClellan, an old merchant of Wheeling. She died in 1870, having given birth

to three children: Samuel Philip, deceased; one who died in infancy; and Elizabeth, who first married Philip Taylor Allen, deceased, and is now the wife of Charles Russell Caldwell, of Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Adams was married March 24, 1874, to Jane W. McClellan, a sister of his first wife. In politics he is a Republican. He is at present serving as mayor of Pleasant Valley, a beautiful suburb of Wheeling. He attends the Vance Memorial Chapel (Presbyterian), at Woodsdale. He was one of the original directors of Greenwood Cemetery, organized in 1865. His present fine home in Pleasant Valley was completed in May, 1895, and is equipped with all the modern conveniences. He served in the State militia during the Civil War, and in September, 1862, was commissioned a captain by Governor F. H. Peirpoint, who was the chief executive of the Restored Government of Virginia. In November, 1864, he was commissioned colonel by Governor Boreman, the first Governor of West Virginia. He is a man of excellent character and pleasing personality, and has many friends in this section of the state.

C. M. CLELLAND, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of Jacksonburg, Wetzel County, West Vir-

ginia, was born September 5, 1858, near Fairmont, Marion County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and is a son of John and Elvie (Clayton) Clelland.

John Clelland was born in Virginia, and was a son of Patrick Clelland, a native of Ireland. He was a farmer through life, and died in 1889, aged 65 years.

The mother of Dr. Clelland comes from two very prominent families, the Flemings and the Claytons. She was born in Marion County, and is a daughter of William and Lydia (Fleming) Clayton, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The Flemings were the founders of Flemington and Fairmont. William Clayton was a son of Little Clayton, of Delaware, who was born in England. William Clayton served under Washington in the Revolutionary War and at its close settled in what is now West Virginia. Although past middle life, he also took part in the War of 1812 and died at an advanced age. Mrs. Clelland still resides in Fairmont, at the age of 61 years, being just 16 years and six months older than her son, the Doctor, who was her eldest child, the others being: Olive Sandora; Nellie, wife of Heath Michaels, of Fairmont; Sandora, who married Festis Morgan; George, of Fairmont; Lydia and Hattie.

Dr. Clelland was reared in Marion County and was educated in the schools of his vicinity, finishing in the Fairmont High School. His medical training was obtained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; he was graduated from the latter institution in 1882. He settled then in Wallace, Harrison County, West Virginia, remaining there in practice for 12 years and then removed to Bristol, Harrison County, for a short time, later to West Union, Doddridge County, and in 1891 located at Jacksonburg, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since.

In 1883 Dr. Clelland married Alice Robinson, of Wallace, West Virginia, who died one year later. His second marriage was to Hattie Lynch, also of Wallace, and the four children born to this union are: Walter Ramsey, Mary, A., Bertie and Isaac H., all at home.

Dr. Clelland is a valued member of the Harrison County Medical Society, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Association of Surgeons, and is surgeon at Jacksonburg for the Baltimore & Ohio road. In politics he is a very ardent and enthusiastic Democrat. In both social and professional life, Dr. Clelland is most highly esteemed in Jacksonburg and vicinity.



ADAM B. LITTLEPAGE.

ADAM B. LITTLEPAGE, a prominent attorney-at-law of Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, now West Virginia, April 14, 1859, and is a son of Adam and Rebecca T. (Wood) Littlepage, the former a native of Greenbrier County, and the latter of Kanawha County.

The Littlepage family is of French-Scotch extraction. Adam Littlepage, the father of our subject, settled near Kanawha Saline and there built salt works and engaged in contracting in 1840. He removed to Kanawha Two-Mile in 1847, settled on a farm and engaged in merchandising and speculating in that vicinity. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in independent

circumstances, but like many others in the locality lost almost all his property. He owned three fine six-horse teams and hauled salt barrels from his factories to the salt works, but his teams were confiscated by the Northern Army and he lost on account of the war about \$150,000 of property, being left without resources except his land. A dispute arose concerning the legality of the measure that confiscated his property, and Mr. Littlepage lost his life, in 1862, in the resulting duel at Dublin, Virginia, with Lieutenant Brown,—each killed the other. He was a courageous, fearless man, and is still remembered for his many admirable qualities. His widow was left with 900 acres of land, partially paid for, and seven children, as follows: C. F., now a railroad contractor; Alexander, a physician and surgeon; Samuel D., an attorney; Adam B., of this sketch; Birdie, wife of A. M. Putney; and two deceased. Mrs. Littlepage died in Charleston, West Virginia, in 1898, aged 71 years. She was a lady of refinement and education and was beloved by all who knew her.

Adam B. Littlepage was educated in the common schools of Kanawha County. His choice of a profession was the law and with the intention of beginning its study he went to Leb-

anon, Ohio. He there found the schools closed on account of a prevailing epidemic, and he consequently proceeded to the home of an uncle, at Lodi, Indiana. He remained with his relatives until the death of his uncle, in the meantime managing the latter's large estate. He endeavored to apply himself to his law books, but conditions were not very favorable until he was offered the use of the office and books of that eminent jurist, Judge Joshua Jump. Mr. Littlepage, favored by this fortunate opportunity, soon was prepared for his examination, and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice at Newport, Indiana. Mr. Littlepage can now recall with amusement his early struggles with adverse circumstances, when his little office room meant place of business, and both dining and sleeping room, but the discipline developed elements of strength he never knew he possessed, that have been of inestimable benefit in his later career. The consciousness of contributing to the comfort of his beloved mother enabled him to cheerfully deprive himself of many luxuries natural to his age. For two years he struggled for a footing in Indiana, and was meeting with success, when he returned to his home and started out afresh in his profession. Success has crowned his

efforts and he is widely known both in the criminal and the civil courts. His legal services have been retained in some of the most important cases in the West Virginia courts. He was the attorney of the State against the Burnett Boys, John M. Hill and wife and the Margaret Burnett conspiracy which resulted in the murder of Dr. Morris in Fayette County, West Virginia. Another case worthy of mention was that of the State *vs.* James A. Parker. Mr. Littlepage became the defendant's attorney after Parker had been sentenced to be hung for murder in the first degree, and finally secured in the court of last resort the prisoner's release. He now has five murder cases in Fayette County, three in Kanawha and two in Putnam, all of these attracting attention on account of his able handling of them. He has been equally successful in civil cases, and has at present on hand a number of ejectment cases involving millions of dollars or more in the State.

Mr. Littlepage has been prominent in Democratic politics. He was the candidate of his party for the office of prosecuting attorney and was defeated by but 49 votes, a later counting resulting in the division of the office between the two candidates. Probably no finer nor more complete library adorns any

office in the State, than the one owned by Mr. Littlepage. He is fraternally associated with these societies: Newport Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Fernbank Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Necomis Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Order of United American Mechanics. He is a broad student and splendid thinker, of very strong personal influence. He has succeeded in accumulating some valuable property. He is regarded as an honest, upright man, a reliable adviser and splendid lawyer. His influence with juries during the trial of causes is indeed very strong. He is a ready, fluent and convincing speaker.



JONATHAN P. BOWEN.

WILLIAM H. BOWEN, familiarly known throughout the Flat-Top coal field as Harry Bowen, is secretary

and treasurer of the Booth-Bowen Coal & Coke Company, and one of the prominent citizens of that section of West Virginia, being a resident of Freeman, Mercer County. Mr. Bowen was born October 14, 1860, at Ashland, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Jonathan P. and H. E. (Evans) Bowen.

Jonathan P. Bowen was president of the Booth-Bowen Coal & Coke Company, a practical miner, and one of the leading citizens of Freeman, Mercer County, West Virginia. He died in October, 1902, aged 72 years. His wife died in 1877, aged 40 years. She was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and came of Quaker stock. The two children were William H. and Alice, who is the wife of John D. Kutzner, a druggist of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Harry Bowen accompanied his parents in their removal to St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, when he was six years of age, and there he attended the public schools until his 16th year when he went to work, 10 years later in life than did his father, in the mines of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, of which his father was then superintendent. He continued his association with that company in various capacities, until

February, 1887, when he removed to the Flat-Top coal fields and took the position of secretary of the firm of William Booth & Company (now the Booth-Bowen Coal & Coke Company) and still holds this position. On the retirement of James Booth in 1893, and the consequent vacancy in the office of treasurer, Mr. Bowen was selected to fill that position also.

The great company with which our subject is associated was one of the earliest operators in the Flat-Top coal field. It was opened by William Booth & Company in 1884, and was conducted by them until 1889, when it was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia under the title of the Booth-Bowen Coal & Coke Company, with William Booth as president, Jonathan P. Bowen, vice-president and general manager, Harry Bowen, secretary, and James Booth, treasurer. In February, 1892, William Booth retired, and Jonathan P. Bowen succeeded him as president. James Booth retired in 1893 and Harry Bowen became treasurer. The holdings of the company embrace about 1,000 acres of land, held under lease from the Flat-Top Coal Land Association. About 350 miners and laborers are employed at the operation and the capacity of the mines is from 25,000 to 30,000

tons of coal per month. The plant includes 177 coke ovens with a monthly productive capacity of about 4,000 tons of high grade coke. There are two mine openings, with a double tippie to facilitate the rapid handling of the output; and the ventilation is provided for by the use of a 20-foot fan operated by steam. The coal is hauled from the mines to the tippie by two Baldwin mine locomotives and the power for operating the other machinery is furnished by an engine and two boilers used to operate the deep well pump that forces the water from the well to the reservoirs from which the works are supplied. A second stationary engine with two boilers furnishes the power to operate the elevators, crushers and other machinery about the tippie as well as to operate the machinery in the blacksmith and woodworking shops.

Mr. Bowen was married to Harriet Hopkinson, a daughter of a stationary engineer of St. Clair, Pennsylvania, and six children have been born to this union, viz.: Annis, who died in 1902, aged five years; Elizabeth; Jonathan, assistant to his father at the mines, a thoroughly practical young man; Ethel, a student at Washington, D. C.; and Joseph and Headly, students at the Episcopal High School at Alex-

andria. Mr. Bowen owns a fine home at Simmons station, or Freeman. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active interest in public matters and has been quite prominent in local affairs. He has served at various times as councilman, both in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia. He is a member of almost all the prominent secret organizations, among them the following: Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., at Bramwell, and Osiris Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Wheeling and Lodge No. 269, B. P. O. E., at Bluefield, of which he is a charter member. In religious belief he is a Methodist.

Mr. Bowen is a very successful and popular man. His business enterprise has been shown in the able manner in which he has managed the affairs of this great industry, while on every hand may be found proofs of the high personal esteem in which he is held.

JOHN S. COFFLAND is proprietor of the Horse Exchange, the only place of its kind in Wheeling, West Virginia. His business is located at No. 955 Market street, and there he has a very flourishing trade. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 2, 1862. He is a son of George W. and

Martha Ann (Wadsworth) Coffland, also natives of Ohio.

George W. Coffland became a dealer in live stock when 20 years old, and continued in the business until his death, June 2, 1895, at the age of 75 years. He was united in matrimony with Martha Ann Wadsworth, who died when 49 years, three months and 11 days old. Her family was one of the oldest in the county. Her father was a sickle-maker by trade, and was a pioneer settler of Belmont County. To this union were born eight children, as follows: Emily E., the wife of James T. Bentley; William N., who is engaged in the clothing and wool business in Wisconsin; Milton T., also a resident of Wisconsin, where he is in the gents' furnishing business, and handles wool; Charles C., deceased; Elwood, who died in infancy; Mary A., the wife of E. E. Pancoast, a resident of Belmont County, who farms near Belmont; John S.; and James E., who lives in Wisconsin with his brother Milton T.

George W. Coffland took little interest in politics. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member. Mr. Coffland was a model man in business, in morals, and in social life. Although doing business with those who drank,

smoked, chewed, and swore, he was never known to do any of these things. He was a great favorite among his acquaintances, well known in his own county and those adjoining, and always respected for his firm stand. He died without an enemy.

John S. Coffland obtained his early mental training in the public schools of Belmont County, Ohio. After his school days were ended, he embarked in the live stock business with his father, handling cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, and continuing in the business in Belmont County until 1896. In April of that year, he sold out and removed to Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, where he opened up his present business, at first as a livery and sale concern, and later, leaving out the livery, he gave his attention to buying and selling horses. During last year he handled 1,303 head, and expects to come close to 2,000 head in the present year, as he is doing a splendid business. He has the best location that is possible, and employs seven men all summer in caring for the stock.

Mr. Coffland was united in marriage with Mary E. Coffland, on January 2, 1885. Although bearing the same name she is not a relative of her husband. She is a daughter of J. W. Coffland, and is a native of Belmont

County, Ohio. Mr. Coffland and his worthy wife have been blessed with two children,—Lois G. and Howard J. Mrs. Coffland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Coffland is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he votes for the man he thinks will best fill the office.



ANDREW JACKSON LIGHT.

ANDREW JACKSON LIGHT, who for a period of 25 years has served as justice of the peace in the Big Sandy district, Kanawha County, West Virginia, and is one of its honored citizens, was born on a farm in Randolph County, Indiana, March 10, 1838. He is a son of Enoch and Mary

(Kelly) Light, both deceased, who were natives of the Old Dominion.

Samuel Light, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a man of prominence in his day and is mentioned in a history of Daniel Boone as one of the old pioneer hunters. His ancestors were of English blood. The grandfather of Judge Light was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, where the family is still numerous. The birth of Enoch Light, the father, took place in Roanoke County, Virginia; in young manhood he married Mary Kelly in Fayette County, Virginia, now West Virginia. In 1830 he removed to Indiana, located in Randolph County and bought a farm, on which he devoted his efforts to the raising of grain and stock. There our subject's mother died of the prevalent fever and ague, leaving a family of eight children, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living. Soon after the death of his wife, Enoch Light moved to Missouri and located not far from St. Joseph, where he remained a year, then drifted back to Indiana and later to his old home in Virginia. During his residence in the West, his daughters married and one now lives in Oregon, two in Indiana and one in Missouri. A brother, Henry, lives at Fayetteville, West Virginia. On his return to Vir-

ginia, Mr. Light married Mrs. Rachel Suttle of Fayette County and they had a family of four children. Mr. Light died at his home in Fayette County, June 22, 1875, from cancer of the head, and his widow is also deceased.

Andrew J. Light was educated in the common schools although the accommodations were such as might have discouraged all but the very ambitious students. Our subject can recall how he and his brother Henry arose before light so that they could reach the school in time, six miles away. The building was of logs, with chestnut bark roof and slab benches; there was no floor and an old-fashioned fireplace occupied the whole end of the building. It was necessary for the sturdy pupils to cut wood during recesses in order to keep the fire going,—an early example of the manual training idea of the public schools of today. At the age of 15 years, with his brother, he removed to Kanawha County and attended two terms of school there with ex-Governor George W. Atkinson as schoolmate, the lads boarding at the home of Mr. Atkinson's father, and Floyd Jacobs, a lifelong friendship following. Andrew J. Light then went to Cannelton in Fayette County and there engaged for a time in coal mining, running the incline cars for two

years. He then enlisted for service in the Confederate Army, in Company I, Captain Lewis' Cavalry, and served one year, in the 8th Virginia Regiment, under that fine officer. He was later transferred to Capt. Tom Jackson's battery and served in that organization about three years. Mr. Light entered the service as a private and received rapid promotion, soon being made a sergeant. After his first enlistment in the cavalry, the regiment went into camp at St. Albans and our subject with his company was then sent to Ripley and a few days later participated in the battle of Skeering. The enemy proved too strong and his regiment fell back to Charleston, thence to the narrows of the New River, thence to Louisburg, where it was placed under General Echols. Here General Jenkins took command of the regiment. It then proceeded to Abingdon where General Loring assumed command; thence the regiment went to Lynchburg, Bristol and Union. During all these movements there had been no serious fighting. From Union the regiment then went to Princeton where a hot skirmish took place, thence to the mouth of the Blue Stone River; it was then ordered to report to Gen. John C. Breckenridge in the Shenandoah Valley. It was at this period that Mr.

Light became an artilleryman. Upon the battery's reporting to General Breckenridge in the Shenandoah Valley it was sent to Winchester, where it was supplied with Dahlgren cannon; thence it proceeded to Lynchburg where in the battle that took place our subject was obliged to fight against his brother Elijah who was a soldier in the Union Army, James and Henry also serving in the Union Army. At Lynchburg, General McCauslin commanded the Confederate troops and General Hunter, the Federals. This series of movements is known in history as Hunter's Raid. From that point the command with which our subject was connected went up through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, hoping to draw General Grant from Richmond. General McCauslin and his command, of which Mr. Light was a member, crossed the river at Williamsport and advanced to Hagerstown. Then the battery went to Moorefield, West Virginia, and later, on account of an official conflict, the Union troops routed the Confederates. In the beginning of 1863 they went into camp below Staunton, Virginia, and thence moved to Richmond. The battery was in the battles below Richmond under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and then returned to the Shenandoah Valley.

In all the operations in the Shenandoah Valley leading up to the battle of Winchester, Mr. Light had charge of one of the pieces of ordnance. Later, at the battle of Gettysburg, he with his battery took an active part and in fact until the close of his service, in danger at all times, he proved what mettle he was made of. All of these movements of the army belong to the country's history. He met with many sad experiences and was more than once honored with words of approval from those brave commanders whose names will ever live. At the battle of Fisher's Hill, our subject was 1st sergeant of the first piece of artillery and distinguished himself by discovering the Unionists, when the scouts had failed, and fired three shots, the first of the engagement. Mr. Light had the honor of being called upon to make special shots upon different occasions, with flattering results. When his company later was ordered back to Staunton, he with others surrendered to the Union troops, at New Creek, was paroled and went to Wheeling and thence home. This very incomplete record indicates the character and gives a glimpse of the war record of one of Kanawha County's war survivors.

After the close of the war, Mr. Light went to work in a machine shop

at Charleston, later engaged in running a sawmill, being among the first in Kanawha County to operate a circular saw, and followed that business for 20 years.

On April 7, 1867, Mr. Light married Lucy Jane McCarty and a family of eight children were born to this marriage, seven of whom are living. The only son, Enos J., lives on Elk River some six miles below Clendenin. The daughters are: Mrs. Nannie B. Odell, of Blue Creek; Mrs. Emma Samples, of Blendenin; Mrs. Effie Campbell, of Clendenin; Mrs. Mattie Robinson, of Roane County; and Minnie and Uma, who live at home. The grandchildren number 12. Judge Light had always been a Democrat until 1883 and had supported that party, but since then has been identified with the Republican party, but has never asked for any office. In 1872, in Elk district, he was elected justice of the peace for one year. In 1874 he bought a farm at Fallen Rock and resided there five years, but in 1893 he removed to Clendenin and has resided there since, in 1897 purchasing a lot and erecting a handsome residence. Ever since his first election to the magistracy he has been re-elected, and has had 25 years of continuous service, the oldest in his section. His de-

cisions meet with general approval and he is thoroughly posted on all statutes and codes. On May 12, 1885, he was appointed a notary public by Governor E. W. Wilson.

Fraternally Mr. Light is a past grand of Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., of Clendenin. For more than 20 years he has been a liberal supporter and a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which his wife and family also belong. He is held in high esteem in Kanawha County.



J. A. JARRETT.

J. A. JARRETT, sheriff of Kanawha County, and a prominent citizen of Charleston, West Virginia, was

born in Clarence, Shelby County, Missouri, and is a son of Addison and Margaret (Keeney) Jarrett, both of whom were natives of what is now West Virginia. They returned to the State when their son was six years of age.

Sheriff Jarrett was educated in private schools and began his business career as a telegraph operator, serving as such for 10 years and also as joint agent for the Winifrede Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at Winifrede Junction, West Virginia. Mr. Jarrett also served as distributing agent for the Winifrede Coal Company, during the 10 years prior to 1896. From early manhood he had been deeply interested in politics and in 1896, when he removed to Charleston, he was appointed chief deputy county clerk, under E. W. Staunton, and filled the position for four years. In the fall of 1900, he was made the choice of his party for sheriff of Kanawha County, and took charge of the office in January, 1901. Mr. Jarrett has proved himself a judicious and capable public official and has given entire satisfaction to his constituents. He has been a leading member in the Republican party for a number of years and has been no small factor in some of its successes in his section.

Personally he enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends on account of his genial manner and his many sterling traits of character.



HON. JOSEPH MARCELLUS McWHORTER.

HON. JOSEPH MARCELLUS McWHORTER, judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, ex-Auditor of West Virginia, is a prominent citizen who for many years has been one of the history makers of the State. His birth took place at a little settlement called McWhorter's Mills, seven miles north of Weston, Lewis County, Virginia, now West Virginia, April 30, 1828, and he is a son of Dr. Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter, the former of whom spent the latter part

of his life in Sullivan County, Missouri, where he died in 1892, aged 84 years. The latter was a daughter of Joseph Kester of Harrison County, Virginia, now West Virginia, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who lived to the age of 87 years and was a member of a family of 27 children, 24 sons and three daughters.

Few families can more clearly trace an honorable descent than can that of which Judge McWhorter is a member. The founders of the McWhorter family in America emigrated from the North of Ireland to New York, prior to the Revolutionary War.

Henry McWhorter, the great-grandfather of Judge McWhorter, was the youngest in a family of six sons,—James, Thomas, John, Robert, Gilbert and Henry. The father died while the children were still young, necessitating the apprenticeship of the sons to various masters of trade in the neighborhood. Those were days of slavery but not of concerted "strikes" and when Henry was subjected to inhuman treatment, it is recorded that he ran away, and although but a lad of 16 years succeeded in entering the patriot army. With valor he served through the Revolutionary War and after its close he married Mary Fields, who was a daughter of Walter Fields,

of New Jersey, and with his wife penetrated to the frontier, settling in Lewis County, Virginia, now West Virginia, on Hacker's Creek, near the present location of the town of Janelew. This was about the period of the close of the troubles with the Indians in that section. Henry McWhorter reared three sons,—John, Thomas and Walter,—and died in 1848, at the age of 87 years. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in that locality, and during many years was very active in religious work. He was succeeded by his son John, who inherited his sterling character and his military valor. In the War of 1812 he raised a company of soldiers, of which he was captain, and took a gallant part in that struggle. After the close of that episode, he returned to his country home, applied himself to the study of the law, was admitted to the bar and with power and ability practiced his profession until the age of 72 years. It was at this time that he became thoroughly convinced of the truths of Christianity, joined the Methodist Church, entered the local ministry and until his death at the age of 95 years served as a local preacher. The McWhorter family has been noted for many characteristics and its longevity has been truly remarkable. John McWhorter never

married. His brother Thomas married Delilah Stalnaker, daughter of Samuel Stalnaker, and they reared a family of five children; one of these, Henry Stalnaker, became a soldier in the United States service when past the age of enlistment and was killed in battle during the Civil War.

Walter McWhorter, the third son of Henry McWhorter, and the grandfather of Judge McWhorter, married Margaret Hurst, a lady of German descent. They settled on a farm and reared a family of 10 children, namely: Fields, Eli, Levi, John M., Walter, Mansfield, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Cassa.

In 1833 Dr. Fields McWhorter removed with his family to Morrow County, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for eight years, but in 1841 he returned to West Virginia, and, as noted, spent his last years in Missouri. The children of Dr. Fields McWhorter and wife were these: Joseph Marcellus, of this sketch; Henry C., a resident of Charleston, Kanawha County, who is one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; John D. W., who died in October, 1901, at Moberly, Missouri; Walter F., a member of the 9th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., who was killed during the Civil War, at the bat-

tle of Cloyd's Mountain; Mary L.; Margaret E.; and Sarah A.

Joseph Marcellus McWhorter accompanied his parents to Ohio and was then five years old and able and anxious to go to school. The educational advantages were far superior in Ohio than they were in the old home, and during the eight years of residence in the Buckeye State the boy studied hard in the public schools, regretting the return to his native State on account of the lack of school facilities. At this time in the latter State, no public education was afforded, and the children, who were not taught in their own homes, attended the subscription schools, paying from \$2 to \$2.50 for a session of three months, under very incompetent instructors.

Judge McWhorter was the eldest in the family and the three following children were daughters. Hence, as his father was a man of very limited means, it early became necessary for the youth to study out a future career which he could make possible by his own efforts. With work on the farm and the securing of every advantage for education which came in his way, the youth attained his 21st year with a fair knowledge of the English branches, but with ambitions which encompassed a much wider horizon. The

family military spirit came to the front for a season, influenced perhaps by the esteem and admiration he possessed for that soldier and Christian gentleman, "Stonewall" Jackson, who was a neighbor, and a graduate of West Point. So near was the career of one of West Virginia's distinguished jurists directed in another direction, that the fact of his being one year over age alone prevented his applying for a cadetship at West Point, which, with his recommendations and qualifications, he would no doubt have received. He then began teaching school during the autumn and winter months and from 1851 to 1856 employed his springs and summers on the farm. In March of the latter year, the organization of Roane County having been effected, he accepted an appointment as clerk of that county and two months later, was elected by a handsome majority to the same position, for a term of two years. At the end of that period, a general election taking place, he was the candidate chosen from seven aspirants, and was elected by a majority of 150. This was in 1856 and he capably filled that office and also that of deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, performing nearly all of the duties of both offices, necessitating much study and careful attention.

Before his term of office closed, the Civil War was on the country and brought to Mr. McWhorter, as to many others, many complex problems to solve. He had been captain of a company of State militia for more than a year and had upheld against other States the superiority of his own, but the principles for which his beloved State was fighting found no honest response in his heart. He believed in the Union, he was opposed to slavery and could not sanction secession. On the other hand, he was a native of Virginia and owed her fealty, had been an office holder and he saw his friends and companions donning the Confederate gray. But even then, the future jurist saw his duty clearly, as so often since that crucial time he has done the same, and his resolution was soon formed. When a company in his neighborhood was formed to enter the Union Army, he enlisted as a private and served through the year 1861. Upon several occasions he was in great personal danger, one of these being a time when his party was surrounded by a force three times their number for almost a week. Relief came, when, one night, 24 volunteers crept out of the besieged camp and surprised and routed the enemy. This resulted in the raising of the siege and

nearly the whole of the State troops later joined the Union forces.

At the time of the outbreak of serious trouble, Mr. McWhorter packed up his public records and hid them in the house of a man in the country where they were preserved until a reorganization of the civil authorities was effected. In May, 1862, the government was reorganized at Wheeling and, an election being held, a Union man, James H. Brown, of Kanawha County, was elected judge of the Circuit Court and J. M. McWhorter, clerk of the same, and the hidden records were then brought to the Court House. Only one term was held, as a raiding party of Confederate cavalry destroyed the records of the court just held. On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln signed the bill by which West Virginia became a separate State. Mr. McWhorter was elected from Roane County to the first Legislature, held at Wheeling, June 20, 1863, and was soon placed on the judiciary committee. Probably few legislative bodies have had more serious questions to consider than came before this Legislature, and through it all may be traced the mental alertness and the wise judgment of Judge McWhorter. He was a loyal party man, but he was not swayed by party prejudices. His opposition to

what is remembered as the "test oath" prescribed for all persons accepting office, can be recalled without effort of memory, he claiming it was unconstitutional and he continued to fight for what he believed was right although his party advocated and passed the bill. No one doubted his loyalty, his personal character was too high, but they regarded the bill in the light of an expediency and he could not approve of such legislation, as the Constitution already prescribed the oath to be taken. He turned his influence in many reformatory directions, one of these being common practice of the use of intoxicants on election days. Mr. McWhorter pointing out that frequently the voter would be even unable, by reason of the custom, to read the names on his ballot. He succeeded in procuring the passage of a law making it a penal offense to offer intoxicants on election days, the law still remaining in force and contributing to the peacefulness of these occasions,—other States have also adopted similar measures. Soon after the convening of the Legislature, General Morgan made a raid through Kentucky, crossed the Ohio River into Indiana and thence into Ohio, his object then seeming to be to get back in West Virginia. A portion of his command

succeeded in crossing at Buffington's Island, but the main command was forced to seek a crossing higher up the river. Great excitement was produced all along the border and as it was suspected that the bridge at Wheeling was his objective point a company of defenders was formed, chiefly of members of the Legislature. They manned a boat, had two pieces of artillery, and with bales of hay as a barricade and armed with Enfield rifles they started up the river to prevent the Confederate general's crossing. As this was looked upon as a gunboat, a name which inspired terror, no enemy came in sight. Judge McWhorter possesses a regular discharge from his company, a paper he values highly. His father and two brothers also engaged in the Civil War. His father enlisted, although over age, in the 23rd Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., took part in the battle of Shiloh, and served through the war. Capt. H. C. McWhorter and Walter F. McWhorter, brothers of our subject, were enrolled in the 9th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Infantry.

After the adjournment of the first West Virginia Legislature, Mr. McWhorter was appointed by the Governor, State Superintendent of the Penitentiary, the object being to try to es-

tablish a system of labor for the convicts confined in the jail at Wheeling as a temporary penitentiary. However, the plan did not seem to promise real benefit to the State, and Mr. McWhorter resigned. In 1864, the Republican convention held at Grafton nominated him for State Auditor and not only was he elected to that high position but was re-elected for a second term in 1866; in 1868 he declined another nomination to that office and also refused to be considered as a candidate for the position of governor. He was strongly backed by his party and such papers as the *Wheeling Intelligencer*. In 1869 when the West Virginia Insurance Company was organized, he was elected its secretary and filled the position until March, 1870, when the resignation of Judge Harrison left a vacancy in the Circuit Court and he was appointed to the position, the district comprising the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas and Pocahontas. He then removed to Lewisburg where he has since resided. His term expired January 1, 1873, and in July of the same year he was appointed superintendent of the schools of Greenbrier County, where he has practiced his profession with marked success. As superintendent of schools, he infused new life into the system and

instituted reforms which have been of lasting benefit. More than once has Judge McWhorter been approached with proffers of Congressional honors and at one time was nominated, but factions in the party and a large Democratic majority in the district, caused him to decline to run. President Garfield appointed him postmaster at Lewisburg and both before and after the war he had filled the same office at Spencer, Roane County. In 1892 he received the Republican nomination for judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the long term of 12 years. He ran the full strength of his party, but the Populist vote threw the election to the Democrats. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, by almost 500 majority, this district including Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Fayette counties.

Judge McWhorter has been twice married. In 1852 he married Julia A. Stalnaker, of Harrison County and these children were born to them: Alessandro; Artemus; Louis E.; Virgil S., deceased; William B.; Buell, deceased; Maggie E.; Joseph C.; Walter W., deceased; and Decie J. Mrs. McWhorter died August 26, 1869. On October 26, 1870, Judge McWhorter married Julia Kinsley, daugh-

terter of Rev. Hiram and Elsie S. Kinsley, of Geneva, Ohio, and these children were born to the second union: Emma L., Jennie P., Kinsley F., deceased, and Charles N.

Judge McWhorter is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, South. He long and honorable public career has won him universal respect.



STEELE A. HAWKINS.

STEELE A. HAWKINS, senior member of the well known real estate firm of Steele A. Hawkins & Son, of Charleston, West Virginia, was born at Malden, Kanawha County, Virgin-

ia, now West Virginia, April 24, 1854, and is a son of William N. and Sarah A. (Oliver) Hawkins. Both parents were natives of Virginia. By occupation the father of our subject was a house painter and this trade he followed until he became a railway mail clerk in 1877. He died January 22, 1896, at the age of 72 years. A family of six children were born to William N. Hawkins and wife, three of whom still survive. Both parents were consistent members of the Methodist Church.

Steele A. Hawkins, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Charleston and learned his father's trade of painting and decorating. Mr. Hawkins followed the same for a period of 13 years. In the meantime he became interested in State politics, and was appointed custodian of the United States postoffice at Charleston, West Virginia, a position he held under three Republican administrations. He has served as a delegate to many conventions and was a delegate to the national conventions held at Cincinnati and Baltimore. During 1899-1900 he was sergeant-at-arms of the West Virginia Senate, during the Goff-Fleming contest, and performed his duties with faithfulness and efficiency. Mr. Hawkins was the first man from West Vir-

gina in the National Club League convention, at Baltimore, who suggested Stephen B. Elkins' name as State committeeman for West Virginia on the National Club League Executive Committee.

Mr. Hawkins became tired of politics and for a time engaged in selling goods on commission for an installment house, but in 1894 established his present real estate business. This has proved very successful and he is probably the largest dealer in Charleston property. He owns much valuable land both in the city and in the adjoining counties, some of it being valuable in coal and oil. He has the reputation, well established, of being a man of the highest business integrity.

In 1873 Mr. Hawkins was married to Mary E. Davis, a member of the old Davis family of Virginia. Six children were born to this marriage, the five survivors being: William, the junior member of the firm of Steele A. Hawkins & Son; Sallie E. Lislie; Eva; Ewart; and Nellie. Mrs. Hawkins died May 13, 1890. The second marriage of Mr. Hawkins was to Anna Taylor, who was born in Fayette County, West Virginia, and the children of this union are Chilton Taylor; Steele A., Jr.; Nathan; Anna Louise; and Fannie Taylor, deceased.



JOHN J. KEEFF.

JOHN J. KEEFF, a prominent citizen of Charleston, West Virginia, and superintendent of the Charleston & South Side Bridge Company, was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, April 31, 1862, being a son of Daniel and Bridget (Barry) Keeff, both natives of Cork, Ireland.

Daniel Keeff came to America about 1850 and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed for a time. His early life was spent in railroad work and he assisted in the construction of some of the best known railroads in the Eastern States. He assisted in the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and then

acted as foreman in the construction of what was known as Cady's Tunnel. He later moved to Staunton, Virginia, where he was married and lived for several years. When the Civil War broke out he located in Lewisburg, and later in Charleston, Virginia, now West Virginia, where he was employed by the government. After the war he moved to Ohio, then returned to West Virginia, locating at Point Pleasant and finally at Charleston where he continued to live until his death. He died on July 3, 1889, at the age of 74 years, and his wife died in 1891 at the age of 66 years. They were devout Catholics in religious faith, and in politics Mr. Keeff was a staunch Democrat.

John J. Keeff was educated principally at night schools and through such channels as self-made men usually acquire their intellectual training. He spent much of his early life in various manufacturing establishments, and then learned stationary and marine engineering, at the present time holding a license for river engineering. He later superintended the operation of the ferry across the Great Kanawha River at Charleston for Ruffner Brothers until the iron toll bridge was built across the stream. He was appointed superintendent of this bridge in 1891, collecting all tolls and seeing that the

bridge is properly repaired, and this position he has held to the present time. The bridge is one thousand feet long and was manufactured by the Keystone Bridge Company. The first officers were: B. L. Wood, Jr., president; T. H. Given, secretary and treasurer, and these two officers, with R. S. Carr, W. P. Wood, J. W. Moon, C. H. Schrider, W. E. Jennings, L. H. Partridge and S. C. Weiscopf, composed the board of directors. The present officers are: J. Wainwright, president; T. H. Given, treasurer; and L. H. Partridge, auditor. Mr. Keff is one of the substantial citizens of Charleston, in which city he has considerable valuable property. Politically, he is enthusiastic in his support of the Democratic party.

John J. Keff was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Bridget M. O'Connor, by whom he has had four children, namely: John J., Jr., deceased; Mary; Lawrence; and John J., Jr., Thomas O'Connor, Mrs. Keff's father, who was a native of Ireland, was a prominent business man in Charleston for about a third of a century, and at his death was numbered as one of the well-to-do men of the city. His death was mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He assisted in bringing about

many of the public improvements the city of Charleston is now enjoying. He is a self-made man and a great friend to education. He died in 1902, aged 74 years. His widow, a lady of many noble traits of true womanhood, is filling out the last years of an honored life in Charleston. The family are Catholics in religious attachment.



S. C. BEARD, M. D.

S. C. BEARD, M. D., a prominent physician and well known citizen of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, was born on a farm north of that city some four miles, on October 3, 1831, and is a son of Christopher and Miriam (McNeel) Beard, both natives of Virginia.

In tracing the early history of the

ancestors of Dr. Beard on both paternal and maternal sides, the biographer finds material for many pages of interesting matter, for the Beards and McNeels, with their forebears, have been prominently identified with the settlement and development of Greenbrier and adjacent counties from early days.

John Beard, the great-grandfather of Dr. Beard, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and made his first home in America in Pennsylvania, but later removed to Augusta County, Virginia, and from there to Greenbrier County, his advent antedating the Revolutionary War period. He was a man of bold, adventurous spirit, and his courage was frequently needed in his contests with the Indians, his success in subduing them and regaining his property when they stole it making him famous as an Indian fighter. He married a member of the Wallace family and they reared a family, their son Samuel being the grandfather of our subject.

Samuel Beard became a prominent man in Greenbrier County, where he was born after the family removed from Augusta County. He was a large farmer and twice served as high sheriff of Greenbrier County, under the law making the senior magistrate oc-

cupy that office. He married Margaret Walkup, a native of Lexington, Virginia. She lived to a great age, and Samuel himself attained the age of 80 years, dying in 1848. They reared a family of five children.

Christopher Beard, the father of Dr. Beard, was born April 1, 1798, in Greenbrier County, and through life followed agricultural pursuits. He was of a quiet, thrifty nature and took no very active interest in public matters beyond performing his duties as a citizen. He died August 2, 1840, after a brief illness, at the age of 42. His widow survived until 1888, dying at the age of 82 years. She was a daughter of Abraham McNeel and his wife, who was a Miss Bridger. Abraham McNeel was born in Pocahontas County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and died there at the age of 55 years, having been married three times. Abraham McNeel was a son of John McNeel, who was born in Ireland and came to America as an immigrant to Maryland. It is related of John McNeel that on one occasion, in a slight altercation, he struck a fellow workman with a hand spike, and, thinking that he had unwittingly struck a fatal blow, started into the woods of Pocahontas County and hid himself in those wilds for some two years. By chance

he met a Maryland acquaintance, who gave him the glad news that his supposed victim was not only alive and well but had helped him in "log-rolling" that very day. Mr. McNeel then returned to Maryland and there married Martha Davis, a lady of Welsh extraction. She was a zealous Methodist, a convert of Wesley, founder of the faith, and it was through her influence that her husband later erected the first log cabin for religious worship west of the Alleghany Mountains. After their marriage John McNeel and his wife moved to Pocahontas County and made their home in the woods near this early church, which in later years became the home of the noted Methodist divine, Bishop Asbury. At the time of settlement, the McNeels had no near neighbors and the Indians were still very troublesome. It is related as an example of the heroism of Mrs. McNeel that upon one occasion, while Mr. McNeel was on the border fighting Indians, a little babe was born, which died in its lonely mother's arms, and that it was her sad necessity to dig its shallow little grave and lay it to rest under the big trees, with no one to assist or comfort her. The spot hal-
lowed by that lonely little tomb has been the burying ground of the McNeel family ever since, and it is situ-

ated near Hillsboro. Mr. McNeel became a very wealthy man for that time and prominent in local affairs.

Dr. Beard was the older of the two sons born to his parents, his brother, John Abraham, dying September 10, 1861. The latter had served as lieutenant of a company in the Confederate Army until disabled by illness, and at his death his command met and passed resolutions of regret and expressed their admiration of his character. Dr. Beard spent his early years on a farm and attended the Lewisburg schools. In 1853 he graduated at the University of Virginia and secured his medical degree, later taking post-graduate courses and attending college lectures. He followed his profession at Blue Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, for seven years, but when the war broke out he returned to his mother to protect her property and to operate her farm. Although never officially connected with the army, Dr. Beard saw so much experience during the progress of the war, and so frequently gave his services, that he really was one of the most valued physicians and surgeons of the Confederate Army in that part of the State. He continued his private practice, which was of the most arduous description, covering so large a territory, but was never too

tired or too busy to fail to respond when he could help or alleviate the pain of a soldier, for whom he always entertained the deepest sympathy. He always carried the countersign and no face was more welcome to the lads in gray than was that of this kind, helpful, skilled physician, although his services were freely rendered.

On December 12, 1855, Dr. Beard was united in marriage to Estaline M. Hamilton, who was born near Blue Sulphur Springs, Virginia, now West Virginia, and is a daughter of Jacob and Delilah (Jarrett) Hamilton. Jacob Hamilton was a native of Greenbrier County and was born and reared on the farm where he died in April, 1877, aged 82 years, his wife having passed away in 1851. Jacob Hamilton was a son of William Hamilton, who in the early Revolutionary period came alone to Western Virginia, his only tool being an axe. He cleared a spot of ground and built a cabin and lived alone in the wilderness until other settlers came and then removed to Muddy Creek, Greenbrier County. His first neighbor there was Col. John Stewart, whom he met when out hunting, and these two headed the line of settlers in Greenbrier County, long prior to the Indian massacre. Mr. Hamilton was

a brave Indian fighter and appears in history as such.

Dr. and Mrs. Beard have had a family of seven children, namely: Dr. Walter C., of Alderson, Monroe County, West Virginia; Lillian H., who lives at home; Delilah, who died at the age of 20 months; Margaret, who died at the age of 12 years; Philip, who died at the age of 23 years; Samuel, who resides on the old homestead; and Emma W., who lives at home. Dr. Beard and family belong to the Methodist Church. He is a valued member of the West Virginia Medical Association. His early practice entailed a daily ride, on some days of 60 miles, and still absorbs his whole time. He says he has never found time for a vacation. He is well known through many counties and enjoys warm friends in all. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN WRIGHT, who is retired from active business, still retains his interest in the LaBelle Iron Works, and is a well known citizen of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Mr. Wright was born at Pittsburg in 1824, and is a son of Thomas

Wright, with whom he worked as engineer in Shoenberger's Mill at Pittsburgh until 1849, when he removed to Wheeling, where he has since been located. He was engineer at the starting of the Belmont Mill, and continued thus until 1852, when, in the fall of the year, he took charge of the engines of the LaBelle Iron Works. He remained with this concern until 1876, since which time he has lived practically in retirement, retaining, however, his iron and steel interests.

John Wright was united in marriage, in the spring of 1852, with Eleanor Madden, who was born and reared in Wheeling. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Anna Hugus; Elizabeth, who is at home; Ella, wife of Cecil Robinson; William, deceased; John E., president of the LaBelle Iron Works; Maggie (Taylor), who resides at Wheeling; and Carrie May, who was recently married to Thomas Stewart, and also resides in Wheeling. John Wright has always been a Republican. Mrs. Wright belongs to the First United Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER O. MAXWELL, who has been a resident of Wheeling, West Virginia, since 1869, is secretary of the Bloch Brothers Tobacco Com-

pany and a prominent member of the Board of Education of that city. He was born in Ohio County, Virginia, now West Virginia, 10 miles from Wheeling, in 1858. He is a son of John D. Maxwell, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Steele) Maxwell, of Scotch-Irish descent; the former died in 1854, and the latter, in 1872.

Thomas Maxwell was born at the Redstone settlement in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio County, Virginia, now West Virginia with his father. They located on a farm 12 miles east of Wheeling, which property still remains in the possession of the family. Farming was the chief pursuit of the family up to that time. Thomas and Sarah Maxwell had eight children, as follows: John D.; Hester, deceased; Sarah Jane; Margaret Ann; Rachel Amanda; Elizabeth, deceased; Robert M.; and T. T. All the surviving members of the family reside in Ohio County, with the exception of Sarah Jane, who is a resident of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

John D. Maxwell was born in Ohio County, August 8, 1816, and was reared on the farm on which he remained until he arrived at maturity. At the age of about 25 years, he attended the academy at West Alexander, Pennsylvania, in charge of Rev.

Dr. McCluskey, a Presbyterian minister, cotemporary with Dr. Hupp, of Wheeling. He became proficient in Latin and Greek and familiar with the sciences, during his course of four years. Upon leaving school, he taught for six months at Triadelphia, and during the three succeeding years taught a select school five miles from Wheeling. He then taught for seven seasons near his old home and Valley Grove. Two years later, he was married and then opened a merchandise store at Triadelphia, and later at Roney's Point, where he conducted business about two years. He then sold out and took charge of his father's farm, which he succeeded in clearing of a previously incurred indebtedness. He removed to Wheeling in the fall of 1869, and in 1871 rented the stock yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Bellaire, and conducted them for about seven months. During 1858 and 1859, he had served as deputy sheriff under Samuel Irwin, and under an act of the Legislature was appointed in 1867 by Governor Boreman a commissioner for the equalization of lands—representing the First Senatorial District, which included Brooke, Hancock and Ohio counties. The work occupied the commission for nearly a year. Mr. Maxwell was special deputy

United States marshal under Hegeman Slack, of Charleston, for 12 years or until the early "eighties," since which time he has lived practically a retired life. Although 85 years of age, he is most active and hearty, and resides at No. 25 South Penn street, on the Island. He was united in marriage with Margaret Pierson, who was born in Ohio County, July 6, 1831, and is a daughter of Perry and Isabel (Frazer) Pierson, being one of seven children, as follows: Margaret; David; James C.; Jane; Narcissus; Abigail; and Perry E. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Thomas T., a painter and contractor, of Wheeling; James P., of the firm of Hubbard & Paull, of Wheeling, a member of the executive committee of the West Virginia Wholesale Grocers' Association; Alexander O.; Margaret (Lake), who resides on the Island, and has two children, Sidney and Marguerite; John Edward, who lives at home and is in the employ of the Wheeling Electrical Company; George D., president of the Hicks & Hoge Dry Goods Company of Wheeling; Rose (Montgomery), of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; and Schuyler Colfax, who died in infancy.

Alexander O. Maxwell attended the public schools of Wheeling until he was 14 years of age, and then served an